Mr Ryley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Iagnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,
with some
China and Glassware,
well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough late Dorothy Bausman widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff*.

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

EARTHQUAKE.

Ashville, Buncome Co. N. C. Dec. 17.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Star.

Gentlemen.—I take the liberty to transmit the following account of an Earthquake which happened on the night between the 15th and 16th inst.

For several nights previous, the Aurora Borealis brilliantly illuminated the sky with its trembling coruscations; the late appearance of a splendid comet, and the blood like colour of the sun for several days, had alarmed a great many superstitious people—They talked of war; and when the news of Governor Harrison's dear bought victory arrived, it brought to their recollection all those appearances which are still believed (as these are now) to have been the awful precursors of that bloody war by which we gained our independence.

On Monday morning about 1 o'clock, the inhabitants of this place were roused from their peaceful slumbers by a dreadful sound: some waggoners who were up at the time it began, said it resembled, but was louder, than if 100 waggons were driven at full speed down the mountain—This gave us a considerable alarm: The timid took to prayer, expecting every moment (as they say) to hear the sound of the last trumpet. The more courageous ventured to open their doors to discover what occasioned the noise. A sudden trembling of the earth caused fresh terror and alarm from which we had not time to recover when we felt a violent shock which lasted about three minutes, and was attended with a hollow rumbling noise, and ended with a dreadful crash, leaving behind a strong sulphurous stench.

For the remainder of the night all was still and calm, but was spent by us in trembling anxiety. When the wished for morning came, we were happy to find no lives were lost; but while some of us were in the street congratulating each other on our happy escape, we were again alarmed by a much louder noise quickly followed by a more violent shock than any we had heard before. It gave the earth an undulating motion resembling the waves of the sea. Two of those who were standing with me were thrown off their feet; the rest of us with difficulty kept from falling, while two or three cows that were near us were unable to stand, and testified their fear by loud bellowing, which, with the cries of the women and children, and the terror that was depicted on the countenances of the men, presented a scene of horror I am unable to describe.

It is somewhat strange that its effects were more violent in the vallies than on the mountains; a tanyard in a valley near this place, had several vats displaced—the edges of some were raised three feet above their former level, others were moved partly round and left in a zigzag manner. It would far exceed the bounds of this letter to describe all the phenomenon produced by this awful convulsion of nature: rocks moved, hills shook, houses shattered, &c.

A wonderful change has taken place in the manners of the people. I believe so many fervent prayers never were put up in this place as were on that fearful night and morning. I think what has been done may be termed a revival in religion.

I have just seen a gentleman from Knoxville, who passed Sunday night with Mr. Nelson at the Warm Springs; from his account his situation was more terrifying than ours. For several hours previous to the shock the most tremendous noise was heard from the neighbouring mountains. At intervals it was quiet; but would begin with so much violence that each repetition was believed to be the last groan of expiring nature. The shock at that place did but little damage except to a few huts that were built near the springs for the accommodation of invalids. The fulminating of the mountains was accompanied with flashes of fire seen issuing from their sides. Each flash ended with a snap, or crack, like that which is heard on discharging an electrick battery, but 1000 times as loud. This induced him to believe that the Earthquake was caused by the electric fluid.

In the morning it was observed that a large stream of water (temperature by Fah. 142 degrees) issued from a fissure in a rock on the side of the mountain, which had been opeed the preceding night.—While they were examining it, another shock was felt which lasted two minutes. Although a perfect calm, the tops of the trees appeared to be greatly agitated, the earth shook violently, and the water of the warm springs at that time overflowed by French Broad river, was thrown up several times to the height of thirty or forty feet.

Several masses of stone were loosed from their ancient beds and precipitated from the summits and sides of the mountains. One in particular, well known to the western travellers by the name of the Painted Rock, was torn from its base and fell across the road that leads from hence to Knoxville; it has completely blocked up the passage for waggons. A great many people who were moving westerly are in a pitiable situation at this inclement season, being unable to proceed until a new road is made round the rock (no easy task) In this they are cheerfully assisted by their neighbours.

I have been for three months in these dreary regions examining a mine of Cobalt. The ore is rich. It abounds with arsenic. In May we intend to calcine the ore and prepare it for exportation, or perhaps manufacture it into smalt. The mine is within a few miles of Mocksville.

JOHN C. EDWARDS.

From a London Paper.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The following extraordinary account is written from the recollection of a marine on board the Foudrovant, Admiral de Courcy, when in the Brazils.

The narrative is candid but not very clear, many places requiring explanation, and we wish the writer had been more circumstantial in some instances, and also that he had communicaated the relator's name; unfinished as it appears, it is however, the most awful instance of suffering by famine, that we recollect to have seen recorded these many years.

In the month of June 1810, I was a private in the first company of Artillery, in the garrison of St. Helena, on the 10th of that month, about half an hour before parade time, M'Kinnon a gunner of the second company, asked me if I was willing to desert and go with him on board an American ship called the Columbia, capt. Henry Lelar, which was the only ship at that time in the roads.——After some conversation on the subject, I unfortunately agreed to meet him at 7 o'clock, at the play-house, where at that time I found him, accompanied by a private of major Seale's called M'Quinan, one man called Brighouse, another called Parr, and another called Conway, Parr was a good seaman, and said he would take us in a boat to the Island of Ascension, or that he would lie off the harbour until the Columbia could way anchor and come out. We went about eight o'clock to the west Rock, where we found the boat of the Columbia with three sailors waiting for us. They took us on board their vessel, where Parr went into the cabin, & we changed our cloaths. After we had been on board about a half an hour, Brighouse and Conway proposed to cut out a whale boat from out of the harbour, and stand out to sea in order to secure ourselves, as we suspected the Columbia would be searched for us. This was concluded on, and we accordingly boarded the whale boat, which we found moored by a large stone, they had on board five oars and a coil of rope——Having taken the large stone on board, we brought the boat along side the American ship,—it being now eleven o'clock at night. Shortly after we observed several lanthorns passing along the line towards the sea-gate, & hearing a great noise, we supposed we were missed and sought for, M'Quinan, Parr, Brighouse, Conway, and M'Kinnon, got on board the whale boat, taking with us twenty-five pounds of bread, a keg containing about 13 gallons of water a compass & a quadrant, all of which were given us by the Columbia. In our hurry, I suppose the quadrant fell overboard, as we could not find it afterwards. We then left the ship and pulled ahead, but the boat at this time was full of water, and we had neglected to take any thing with us to bail her. In this situation we rowed out to sea, and lay a considerable distance off the Island, expecting the American to pick us up, as the captain had promised to do, in a few hours. We continued in this situation until 12 o'clock the second day after leaving the Island, but no ship appearing. Parr advised that we should bear away for the Island of Ascension, stearing N. by W. and then N. N. W. using an oar for a mast, and our handkerchiefs tied at the corners for a sail. The wind blew a gale for two days, but the weather became very fine.——M'Kinnon kept a reckoning, having pen, ink, and paper, from the Columbia. We continued our course until the morning of the 13th, when we saw a number of birds, but no land appeared. Parr said he was sure we had missed the Island of Ascension. Finding our substitute for a sail answered but badly, we took off our shirts, and made a small sprit-sail of them. We then altered our course to W. by N. hoping to make Rio de Janerio, on the coast of Brazil. During this time we suffered severely from the want of shelter, and from the water in the boat, which we could not get clear with our hats. We were also in great distress for provisions, and were obliged to stint ourselves to about an once of bread and two spoonfuls of water in 24 hours.

"We were now very much exhausted by hunger and fatigue, it being the 28th June all our bread was expended. We had no other prospect but that of a misserable death. M'Quinan took a piece of bamboo which lay in the boat, and chewed it, upon which we all followed his example. Having remembered to have read of persons in our unhappy situation eating their shoes, I cut a piece off one of mine, but it was soaked with salt water, that I was unable to swallow it. I then tried the inner sole and eat part it, but found no benefit from it. In this misserable and exhausted state, wishing for death to end our miseries, we continued to the first of July, when Parr caught a dolphin with a gaff which had been left in the boat. We got the fish into the boat with much difficulty, and having thanked God for his goodness to us, we cut up the fish and having drank the blood, and eat part of the flesh, we hung up the remainder to dry. On this we subsisted until the 4th, when, finding the whole was consumed, Parr, Brighouse, Conway and myself proposed to scuttle the boat to put an end to our miseries, but M'Kinnon and M'Quian would not consent to the proposal. The former proposed we should put it to the lot which of us should be put to death to feed the others.——To this we agreed, and as Parr had been ill for some days of a spotted fever, we agreed to leave him out. The numbers being written and put into a hat, which was held by Parr, we took one each, and having agreed that 5 should be the fatal number, it wos found to be M'Kinnon's, who immediately cut himself in three places on his foot an arm, he recommended his soul to the Almighty, and soon bled to death.——As soon as he was dead Brighouse cut a piece of the thigh, of which we all ate. We washed the body frequently in the sea to preserve it, and continued to feed upon it until the 8th when it being my turn to look out about day break I observed that the color of the water appeared to change. As soon as it became clear light, we saw land right ahead, on which we steered towards it, and about 9 o'clock in the morning we were close to the shore. Finding a very heavy surf, we endeavoured to keep the boat's head towards it; but being very weak, we were unable to accomplish our purpose, and soon after the boat upset. After much exertions, Conway, Parr and myself got to land, or rather were cast on shore: but poor M'Quinan & Brighouse were drowned. We now found ourselves on the coasts of Brazil, at no great distance from Rio de Janerio, and being treated with attention and humanity, we recovered, when I entered into the marines, and was sent on board ship."

DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Sheffey, justly reputed among the most able, honest and independent members in congress, has made a calculation, the data of which is taken from an estimate of expenditures submitted to congress, from which it appears, that every soldier in the United States service costs $492 per annum. He adds, "by some means or other, our "military establishment cost us double as much as they do any other nation, proportioned to the force we "employ; and indeed, such has been "the management, (how it has happened I do not know) that under "the profuse and profligate administration of Mr. Adams, the army and navy cost us less by one third "than it has done during the economical administration of one of the "latter years, makeing a proper allowance for the difference of the "number of men and ships employed." The Whig and the Aurora tells us, "how this thing has happened." The mismanagement of our affairs, they set down to the account of "imbecility" in *Mr. Madison*, "treachery" in *Albert Gallatin*, "ignorance in *Mr. Eustis*, and incompetency" in *Mr. Hamilton*—all which defects and vices were ascribed to federalists, who were made to give way to the "bright virtues and resplendent talents" of their democratic successors.

But if every man in the army costs the U States $492—35,000 men, the army now provided by law, will cost of course $17,220,000. The volunteer army when called into actual service, being 50,000 in number, will consequently cost, by the same estimate, 24,600,000. These two sums together make $41,820,000. Mr. Gallatin being called upon by the chancellor of the exchequer to devise a mode of raising a revenue, calculated upon a state of actual war, which mode was specifically to include *eternal taxes*, recommends the sum of $19,500,000, exceeding the expence of the regular army by two millions and odd, and leaving a deficit of twenty-two millions for the combined regular and volunteer force—a force by no means two large in the event of actual war.

Let us however exclude from the calculation of the volunteer army, the expence then of the military establishment authorised by law, (which law "jealousy and suspicion cannot effect to believe was not anacted in earnest") is seventeen millions and odd per annum, which deducted from the nineteen millions and odd to meet all the expences of war, will leave two millions to support the navy, defend the maritime frontier, and pay the civil list, &c the insufficiency of which amount requires no illustrations. To support a war with nineteen millions per annum, which is to cost by estimate more than double that amount must be accomplished, after the manner proposed by Mr. Eustis—make 1000 men answer when 2000 would be inadequate.

Mr. Sheffey adds, "Our ordinary peace expences, including the civil list the army and navy now in being, interest and principal of the public debt, and other miscellaneous expenditures, fall little short of fifteen milions"—Then the ordinary expences of a peace establishment, being less than the sum asked for a war establisment only in the amount of four and a half millions, can any one bring himself to believe that war is intended. The truth is that for the current year the sum demanded for the war will not exceed the amount required for peace. It was a practice of corrupt princes in former times to get large supplies of money in loans and taxes under a pretence of waging war, when in truth war was not meant and the money ultimately used to minister to their extravagance and profligacy. The war clamour raised by Mr. Madison is to subserve such ends: and unless they are attained, the treasury will not be able to meet the demands which will be made upon it even in a time of peace. And yet the majority have not the courage to impose taxes, and therefore provide a permanent revenue, upon the faith of which alone can loans be obtained.

By the advices from Washington brought by yesterday's mail, and adjournment of Congress is talked of in the the house, for two or three months until the *ultimatum* is received from England—this being the fact, who cannot doubt for a moment the earnest intentions of the democrats to go to war? *Bal. Fed.*

The following extract copied from the last Boston Palladium, will be read by many of our citizens, with no ordinary interrest. It claims the serious and attentive perusal of all legislators and magistrates of our country!—Fellow citizens of every rank and description? read this affecting narrative, listen to its impressive admonitions. Behold the Prince Regent of the British empire bending under the rebuke of a venerable and dying servant of Christ; mark the happy result; and imitate this high and honourable example.

PRINCE REGENT

Extract of a letter from England to an honourable gentleman in St. Andrews, N. B.

"The particulars of an interview between the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of London, I have heard distinctly from a source which appears to be quite authentic. Mr. Worgan told me, that Mr. Owen gave the account as the Bishop gave it to him two days before his death.

His Royal Highness had sent out a summons for a great military parade, which was to take place on Sunday! The Bishop had been confined, and did not hope, or, I suppose, even wish, ever, in this world, to go out again. He called for his carriage, however, on hearing of this, proceeded to Carlton House, and waited on the Prince, who received him very graciously.—He said, I am come, sir, urged by my regard to you and to your father, and to this great nation, who are anxiously beholding every public action of yours. I am on the verge of time.—The favour of human beings, or their displeasure, is as nothing to me now. I am come to warn your Royal Highness of the awful consequence of breaking down the very little remains of distinction on the day that the author of all Powers, has hallowed and set apart to himself.

He went on in the most pathetic terms to represent the awful responsibility of his situation, and how much benefit or injury, might result to the immortal souls of millions, by his consulting or neglecting the revealed will of the King of Kings. And after much tender and solemn exhortations concluded with saying—" You see how your father (greatly your inferior in talent and capacity) has been a blessing to all around him, and to the nation at large, because he made it the study and business of his life to exert all his abilities for the good of the people, to do the will of God, and to to give an example to the world of a life regulated by the precepts of a christian morality. He has been an object of veneration and respect to the world for so doing. If he had done much, you, with your excellent abilities and pleasing popular manners may do much more.—It is impossible for you to remain stationary in this awful crisis! You must rise to true glory and renown, lead millions in the same path by the power of your example, or sink to sudden and perpetual ruin, aggravated by the great numbers whom you will draw with you to the same destruction! And now, were I able to rise, or would any here assist me, I should, with the awful feelings of a dying man, give my last blessing to your Royal Highness." The Prince upon this, fell on his knees before the Bishop, who bestowed on him, with folded hands his benediction. He then assisted him to go down, and put him into his carriage. The Bishop went home, never came out again, and died the fifth day after. On hearing of his death the Prince shut himself up for three days.

It is understood by the gentleman, to whom the above was related, that the Prince Regent changed the parade day to Monday, and refused to receive visits on the Lord's day.

(The subjoined article of manufacturing intelligence will be interesting, we presume, to our readers and the public generally. It serves to shew the flourishing state of an extensive manufactory establisment together with the practicability of engrafting thereon a regular system of common school education. We understand that no less a number than about 150 souls, of all ages, are supported by this establisment.)

To the *Editor* of the Connecticut Herald.

Humphreysville, Jan. 9. 1811.

Gentlemen,

We the subscribers have visited the Establishment & School of the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company and found the following facts, in our best judgment, worthy of notice.

In the course of the last year considerable additions have been made to the buildings and machinery, particularly in the Woolen Department.

The Machines for abridging labour, lately introduced, are those of Molleneaux for shearing cloth, of Richards for cutting dye-woods, and one for brushing and finishing cloth.

A patent has been obtained by Mr. Wm. Humphreys of this place, for a machine invented by him, for spinning wool and various other substances, by water or other powers. This we have seen in operation, and we are confident that it will answer the purpose for which it is intended perfectly well. We believe that this invention will be of great utility in families as well as in factories. The machine is easily tended by a child or person who does not understand spinning on the common wheel or the jenney. The staple in being drawn and twisted into *yarn*, has less tendency to break than in any other mode of spining wool which we have seen.

This continuity of line, which we understand cannot be preserved by the process of the mule, water-frame, throstle, or any other machine heretofore in use has hitherto been a desideratum in all countries. How it is affected principally by means of a gig with a horizontal bobbin which untwists the roveliags, and a card-roller, which gives the feed regularly to the spindles, it is not within the limits of our province to describe.—We have not seen Woolen yarn made by any process which was more even or fine, or which appeared to have better feeling qualities.

We have examined some beautiful broadcloath made here, and have reason to think they have rarely been exceeded in goodness in any respect.

The number of hands employed during the last year, has been greater than any preceding years.—Of the manufacturers and work people, there are several from England, Scotland, Ireland and France. It is with pleasure we learn that the Foreigners (a number of whom lately arrived in this country) have been remarkable for their sobriety, diligence and attention to their several employments.

Satisfactory testimonials have been adduced of the good behaviour of the women and children.

The apprentices and a few others, composing the school, having changed their working cloaths for a handsome uniform apparel, repared to the school-room, and went through an examination to the credit of themselves and their instructor Mr. John Ward. He has been employed during the year past for their instruction.—In spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, the different classes have made a very commendable proficiency.

Premiums in books, money and other articles were adjudged to several in each class.

Rewards were given for acquirements of skill in carding, spinning, weaving and dressing cloth.

A laudable spirit of emulation is conspicuous in the hired people and apprentices.

We were informed that the blessing of health had been continued.—No person belonging to the factory had died since its first establishment. Not one the year past, has been sick of a fever.—No serious injury had been experienced from any accident.—Every person was able to perform the duty assigned, this day.

So signal a favour may be attriquted, under Providence, to the salubrity of the situation, to the wholesome diet, cleanliness in person, pure air in the apartments and regular habits. We could not but observe that the lodging rooms and beds were particularly clean and comfortable. All go to rest early.—All rise betimes and go to work in the morning.

Negligence and idleness are discouraged.—The labour at stated hours is easy; but must be performed.—There has not been for some time past a single bad subject on the black list.

Rewards and encouragement of various kinds have nearly superseded the necessity of punishments; if we except that of disgrace which is found to be the most efficatcous.

The apprentices appear extremely well satisfied with their condition, being well fed, cloathed & lodged, like the members of a well regulated & happy family.—The things necessary for them are seasonably and regularly supplied; the attempt being made to introduce a system of economy.—All waste is severely frowned on.

Silence and order prevail no where in a greater degree than here, at meal times and in school.

The monitors of classes are invested with a due authority, and are subjected to a proportionate responsibility.

Cheerfulness & innocent gaiety are promoted as much as possible.

Regulated by these principles and practices, we are of opinion that manufaturing establishments instead of being productive of drunkenness, debauchery and vice, may become nurseries of sobriety, diligence and virtue.

Signed by John Tomlinson, esq. *Town* Clerk.

John Humphreys, Levi Tomlinson, Josiah Dudley, Amasa Porter, Philo Bassett,	*Justices of the Peace*
Nathan Wheeler, Sheldon Curtis, Reuben Lum,	*Selectmen.*

Col. Daniel Holbrook,
Col. Ira Smith,
Capt. Joseph Riggs,
Capt. Daniel Holbrook,
Capt. Josiah Swift,
Mr. John T. Wheeler, Quarter-Master 32d. Regt. Militia
Mr. Leman Stone, Director of the Derby Bank.
John Humphreys, jun. Esquire. Notary Public.

N. B. The official titles of the gentlemen signing the foregoing are given for the purpose of enabling readers at a distance to judge of their character and standing in society.

☞ The visitors appointed a committee to wait on the founder of these institutions, with a request that he would favour them with such sketches of his discourse on the occasion as he might judge convenient for publication: as they believed it would be useful to the public.

At a meeting of the Humphreysville *Female Friendly Society* on the same day, the thanks of the Society were unanimously presented to the Hon. David Humphreys for his present to them of a flock of sheep consisting of a full-blooded Merino ram and ewe, fifty select ewes of the common breed. After taking measures for the management of the flock, they adjourned to the first Monday in May next. We understand that it is in contemplation to employ a number of poor women and children to manufacture the wool on the machine lately invented by Mr William Humphreys.

To the President of the United States.

Humphreysville, Jan. 10, 1812.

As it is not among the least important duties of the President, to become acquainted, so far as may be, with the resources and ability of the U. States for supplying their wants, it has been judged not improper to bring to his view a statement made by the visitors of the Humphreysville Manufacturing Establishment, respecting the operation of a new machine for spinning yarn of various kinds.

If this method of spinning yarn from wool and other substances, by water and other powers, should answer the purpose in as complete and expeditious a manner, as is believed by those and other respectable gentlemen, who have seen it at work, it will greatly facilitate and expedite to the inhabitants of the union the means of supplying themselves with clothing.

The extensive spread and successful cultivation of the breed of sheep bearing fine wool, introduced from Spain, afford a certain supply of that most essential raw material.

I propose to be at the city of Washington, within the course of a few days, if no accident should intervene to prevent my journey, for the purpose of conversing with some of the friends of American improvements, on the best mode of early extending the knowledge and benefit of this invention.

A model sufficiently large to shew the effect in perfection, will be sent by the first conveyance that offers, to the patent office, in order to satisfy the rational curiosity of any person, who may wish to examine the principle and process made use of in a machine, which has been admired for the ingenuity of its simple construction.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUMPHREYS.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PORTRAIT OF BONAPARTE.

Mr. Relf,

The great French writer Massillon in describing a conquering king, as if by inspiration has given us the following picture of the present ravager of Europe. Massillon died in 1742, about 30 years before Bonaparte was born. The striking resemblance (in my mind) of the tyrant to the piece has induced me to give it you in plain English, and ask you to put the question to the world. C.

If the poison of ambition and gain infect the heart of a prince; if the sovereign forgetting that he is the protector of publick tranquility prefer his own glory to the love and safety of the people; if he love better to conquer provinces, than to reign over hearts; if it appears to him more glorious to be the destroyer of his neighbours, than the father of his people; if his victories instead of being hailed with songs of joy, be marked with the mourning and the desolation of his subjects; if he serve himself alone, with a power which is given him to render those that he governs, happy: in a word if he be king but for the misfortune of men; and if like the king of Babylon he wished to raise the impious statute, the idol of his grandeur but upon the tears and wrecks of people and of nations: great God! what a scourge for the earth! what a present do you make to men in your anger, in giving them such a master!

His glory will be always sullied with blood: some fool will perhaps sing his victories: but the province and the cities, and the fields will weep them: superb monuments may be erected to immortalise his conquests; but the still smoking ashes of so many once flourishing cities; but the desolation of so many fields despoiled of their ancient beauty; but the ruins of so many walls under which peaceable citisens have been buried: but so many calamities that will subsist after him, will be the gloomy monuments that will immortalize his vanity and his folly. He will have passed like a torrent to ravage the earth, and not like a majestick river to expand to joy and abundance: his name will be written in the annals of his posterity among the conquering, but not among the good kings; and his history will only be remembered to bring to the recollection the injuries he has done mankind.

Thus his pride, says the spirit of God, will be mounted even to heaven; his head will have touched the clouds; his successes will have equalled his desire, and himself and all the glory he has gained will at last be but a lump of dirt which will leave behind it only infection and opprobium.

MAGNANIMITY

The respectable Malaret was in prison reposing himself upon his bed of grief when he heard, a terrible cry from an adjoining apartment; arose and walking as fast as his great age would permit to the chamber of the unhappy prisoner from whence it proceeded and whom did he see there but Lebois, * who had been brought to prison that morning, and to whom they had forgotten to bring the ordinary ration of provisions. Hunger tormented him horribly, and drew from him such piercing cries as excited the attention and pity of Malaret. It was in vain that he represented to him at that late hour (ten o'clock at night) they would bring nothing to eat; Lebois looked at him with eyes as wild as fire, and then began to howl like a wild beast Come with me said the old man—I can give you something to comfort you; he took him by the arm and led him to his chamber, when he opened a small closet, and said to him, there is what is left of my dinner one half of a chicken a piece of bread and a bottle of good old wine; eat, drink, and leave the rest to providence. Lebois devoured all in the twinkling of an eye, and was going to thank his benefactor, when he addressed him in a solemn tone, Do you know, citizen Lebois, in what chamber you are?' in the chamber of that unhappy king you so cruelly—There is the place where hung the crucifix; that was his consolation in his long sufferings There was the door where he used to go and see his wife and children; and there is the door through which he was conducted to the scaffold! Well! what is all that to me, answered Lebois! And do you know to whom you are speaking? I speak to a brave man, who has just given me something to eat, that has saved me from starving, but I know no more. You are speaking of Malaret, Archdeacon of Paris, one of those men you have never ceased to persecuteas so many tigers, traitors and conspirations. You have personally twice tried to assasinate, and this same man esteems himself happy to have rendered you a small service at the expence of losing his dinner to morrow.

* *This Lebois was one of the bloodthirsty monsters of Robespierre's reign.*

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *January* 21.

EARTHQUAKE.

From Mr. James Fletcher, in whose statement we place the utmost reliance we have received the following narrative:—" At the Little Prairie, (a beautiful spot on the west side of the Mississippi river, about 30 miles from New-Madrid) on the 16th of December last, about 2 o'clock, A. M. we felt a severe concussion of the earth, which we supposed to be occasioned by a distant earthquake, and did not apprehend much danger. Between that time and day we felt several other slighter shocks; about sunrise another very severe one came on, attended with a perpendicular bouncing that caused the earth to open in many places—some eight and ten feet wide, numbers of less width, and of considerable length—some parts have sunk much lower than others; where one of these large openings are, one side remains as high as before the shock and the other is sunk; some more, some less; but the deepest I saw was about twelve feet. The earth was, in the course of fifteen minutes after the shock in the morning, entirely inundated with water. The pressing of the earth, if the expression be allowable, caused the water to spout out of the pores of the earth, to the height of eight or ten feet! We supposed the whole country sinking! and knew not what to do for the best. The agitation of the earth was so great that it was with difficulty any could stand on their feet, some could not—The air was very strongly impregnated with a sulphurous smell. As if by instinct, we flew as soon as we could from the river, dreading most danger there—but after rambling about two or three hours, about two hundred gathered at Capt. Francis Lescuer's, where we encamped, until we heard that the upper country was not damaged, when I left the camp (after staying there twelve days) to look for some other place, and was three days getting about thirty miles, from being obliged to travel round those chasms.

Previous to my leaving the country I heard that many parts of the Mississippi river had caved in; in some places several acres at the same instant. But the most extraordinary effect that I saw was a small lake below the river St. Francis. The bottom of which is blown up higher than any of the adjoining country, and instead of water it is filled with a beautiful white sand. The same effect is produced on many other lakes, as I am informed by those who saw them; and it is supposed they are generally filled up. A little river called Pemisece, that empties into the St. Francis, and runs parallel with the Mississippi, at the distance of about twelve miles from it, is filled also with sand. I only saw it near its head, and found it to be so, and was informed by respectable gentlemen who had seen it lower down, that it positively was filled with sand. On the sand that was thrown out of the lakes and river lie numerous quantities of fish of all kinds common to the country.

The damage to stock, &c. was unknown. I heard of only two dwelling houses, a granary, and smoke house, being sunk. One of the dwelling houses was sunk twelve feet below the surface of the earth; the other the top was even with the surface. The granary and smoke house were entirely out of sight; we supposed sunk and the earth closed over them. The buildings through the country are much damaged. We heard of no lives being lost, except seven Indians, who were shaken into the Mississippi.—This we learned from one who escaped.

Previous to the shocks coming on, we heard a rumbling noise like that of thunder. They continued until I left the country—some very severe.—I cannot tell how many there were.

The above account is confirmed by letters from that country. A gentleman in attempting to pass from Cape Girardeau to the pass of St. Francis, found the earth so much cracked and broke, that it was impossible to get along. The course must be about 50 miles back of the little Prairie. Others have experienced the same difficulty in getting along, and at times had to go miles out of their way to shun those chasms.

We have no idea that the principal cause of the shocks originated on the Mississippi—we have not yet heard the worst.

BALTIMORE, *January* 31.

A more auspicious moment to place our naval establishment upon a respectable footing could not arrive.—We find the federalists to a man voting for the bill, those federalists accused of throwing difficulties in the way of Government and endeavouring to thwart and embarras all its operations.——Nevertheless the dem have defeated the measure, after sp ning out time and consuming we in discussing it——these very de crats who threatened to wage war defence of maratime rights, to p tect commerce and " defend the r ligion of our flag." Could the p vious question have been enforced on the majority ten days ago, what aukward predicament they would ha been in by this time. This arbitr rule of the house at this time co have be so used as to make its a thors repent that it ever existed.— More than two days not being allo ed for any one subject, we should g along a little faster with our war pr parations, or rather we should has " the arrival of the period when al terior measures consistent with th honour of the country" will be thou of.

Touching these naval preparation it is due to the federal party to ha their sentiments well understood.— To this end, we hope to see in pr a speech delivered by Mr. Quincey sketch of which has met our eye, given so much satisfaction that think the people entitled to have entire.——The sentiments uttered Mr. Quincey do honour to our pa and will be admired by every well fected man in the Union. Mr. Q would have " a 74 gun ship for ev ry commercial city to protect the c racter and dignity of the governme —Not an American *ship* or sea should be touched near our seapo without being *regained* by the na nal ARM."—And yet the very men feel all the sympathy for impres Americans, who come forward as th champions of commerce, refuse a Na vy to defend our dearest righ confine all their patrotism to a dreadful war-whoop, traducing fede ralists, and projecting schemes to fig ten instead of fighting our enem Ere long the 12th Congress will reputed little better than the Ru Parliament.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Latest from Havanna:—Capt. Dickin of the ship Justin, informs, that a Spa fleet of transports, with 7000 troops board, under convoy of a 74 and a brig, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera C put into Havanna for provisions and w ter.

From Spain.—Captain Milward of brig Levant, from Algeziras, and from Gibralter, reports, that on the 2 November, the French drove Ballasteros army, about 5000 men; under the guns Gibralter, with a great number of women and children: there was a g deal of firing and some killed on both si One Spanish general was said to be ba ly wounded. On the 29th the armed gun boats, &c. moored near the beach o posite St. Roch, where the French and kept up a constant fire the whole d Two British regiments arrived from Ta to assist the Spaniards; but they reemba ed the next day on hearing the Fre had a reinforcement of 5000 men at T iffa. On the first of December it was moured that most of the French tro were marching towards Tariffa. Ba teros's army marched through the town Gibralter, and embarked on boa transports prepared to receive them, bou to Tariffa, one of the transports sailed w the Levant. Captain M could not shore to get his file of Newspapers, as bo boat was suffered to land during the em barkation of the troops. The French said to have from 11 to 15,000 men in th neighbourhood.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVEN ING POST.

French Decrees proved, once more, *to have been Repealed.*—In our paper of yesterday, we published, as an article of ship news, and in an obscure par of the paper, (owing to the lateness of hour when we received it,) an accou a recent capture and burning of anoth American vessel on the high seas by th French. The story stript of its less im portant particulars, is simply thus:

The American brig Three Friends, Salem, capt. Lefever, while on her wa to Pernambuco, a province in Brazil the 14th of November last, (more tha year after the pretended repeal of th French decrees, and more than ma months after the inforcement of our no intercourse law against England.) was cap tured, not by the captain of a French pri vateer, but by the commodore (a nava commissioned officer) of two Frigates (na tional armed ships,) set on fire by him burnt down to the water's edge, and th crew made prisoners of war. Capt. Le fever, while a prisoner reminded the com modore that the French decrees under co lour of which he was taken, had been re voked, and the commodore laughed insul ingly in his face

What shall we say? What can we say The president of the U. States was th first to put the falsehood into circulatio in an official document, by asserting his message, that the French had re voked their decrees on the first of Novem ber 1810, although he had never receive a spark of evidence of the fact, and h continued to countenance it, after he ha received proof of the contrary in the cor respondence of his of own minister re sident in France; the democratic gov ernors of several states repeated the mis representation which the president ha begun, although daily occurrences wo not permit one of them to believe it: min isterial orators in congress echoed it, whi the speaker's table contained petiti praying for relief against French captu which stared them in the face; the dem cratic printers, after all this, are not much to be blamed, for continuing to cir culate the falsehood, although their ma rine list frequently presented a train captures directly contradicting their leading articles.

Such is the deplorable state of things which we have been witnessing for more than a twelve month past, and which we shall still witness notwithstanding the evidence now furnished by the case which has drawn forth these few remarks—remarks made because we could not in duty avoid them, but which might as well have been omitted, for who are so blind as they who *wont* see, who so deaf as they who *wont* hear.

CARLISLE, *February* 5.

SALT WORKS.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country we are informed, that last summer at a salt works at Galen township Cyuga county, and state of New-York; the owner had an idea that by diging he might perhaps arrive at the Salt rock, accordingly he employed a hand to try experiments who went about 60 or 70 feet, when to his great satisfaction he came to the bed of Salt, and broke off a small piece but the water broke in upon him so fast that he had to call for assistance to get out, and had only time to bring one of his tools with him, and a small piece of Salt, which was clear like a piece of Alum, the water rose to the surface and ran over: they then built a wall of stone and lime round it four feet high, so close as to hold water; they have a number of kettles, or salt pans constantly boiling, but still they are unable to use it as fast as it rises, the water is so strong that were it scatters over the ground it christalizes with the heat of the sun in the hot weather.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

On the east side of the Cayuga lake about a mile from it, they have found a large bank of Plaister of Paris, from which they are carrying it along the Lake to where the Turnpike from the Susquehannah joins it from whence it is carried to that river in waggons or in the winter by sleighs, as it is but 30 miles distant, and from that place it can be brought down the river to any place of deposit in boats, the price is five dollars per ton at the quarry: there has also a bed of Plaister been found on the west side of the Lake, of which a Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the proprietors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *February* 14, 1812.

On Friday morning the 7th inst. about 4 o'clock, a shock of an Earthquake was severely felt in this town. The effects of this convulsion were much more sensibly felt, than the one which happened on the 16th of December. Many of the houses were violently shaken.

The Louisiana Gazette of the 13th of January, says, "The Steam Boat *New-Orleans*, from Pittsburgh, arrived here on Friday evening last. The captain reports that she has been *under way* not more than 259 hours from Pittsburgh to this place, which gives about eight miles each hour.

The *New-Orleans* Steam Boat was built at Pittsburgh by the Ohio Steam Boat Company, under the patent granted to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, of New-York. She is intended as a regular trader between this and Natchez, and will, it is generally believed, meet the most sanguine expectations of the company."

The editor of the Courier, at Louisville, (Ky.) has published a list of the number of boats, and an estimate, from actual inspection, of the value of produce and merchandize, which passed the Falls of Ohio, during the fifty days commencing on the first of October, 1811. From this statement it appears, in the aggregate, that during that time, which was in the dullest season of the year, there passed 38 flat bottom boats, 8 barges, and 3 keels. Their loading amounting to $222,366.

A letter to a gentleman in Savannah, (Geo.) from another in St. Mary's, dated Jan. 21, says, "Two regiments are ordered from Nassau to St. Augustine, and orders are given to permit no American officer to land in East-Florida."

Commerce, like religion, is viewed by many only through the medium of its abuses. In all its legitimate operations it is the promoter of peace, of liberty, and of civilization. While it supplies the conveniences and luxuries of life, it makes the people of one country acquainted with those of another, and wears away those national prejudices which are too often the cause of jealousy and war. In addition to this it creates an extensive and powerful interest in favour of peace. All commercial countries are reciprocal customers to each other; and he is a poor calculator who does not study to be on friendly terms with his customer—*Boston Yankee.*

About the first of January, near *two thousand hogs* were driven into Canada, from the American side of the lines, intended for the Montreal market. *Feed your enemy*, is an injunction of very high authority; but the policy of the measure, in a political point of view, on the *very eve of an invasion!* may be more than questioned.—*Alb. Gaz.*

The following deposition (which we believe will prove satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind) puts it beyond a doubt, that, in the late action on the Wabash, Governor Harrison had to contend with a savage enemy nearly equal in number to the troops under his command.

It is cruel and ungenerous, (as has been attempted by several, and more particularly by the editor of the American Republic) to rob the Governor of the hard-earned laurels he so justly merits, for the defeat of the Indians on the 7th November.

I, Jean Babtiste Laplante, do hereby on oath declare, that I was several times in the course of last summer, and as late as the month of August, at the Prophet's town on the Wabash; that I resided there many weeks at a time; that I took particular pains to find out the number of Indians under his controul; that from the best estimate I was enabled to form there were in August last with the Prophet six hundred warriors, who remained constantly with him, or near him, and about one hundred others that were scattered, in all seven hundred; and from my long acquaintance with those Indians, having resided amongst them many years, I am persuaded that there were not a smaller number under the direction of the Prophet than above stated. And I do further declare, that I have never heard of any Indians having left him from the time I was at his town in August, excepting the few, (eighteen or nineteen) that went to the southward with Tecumsey, a part of whom I understood, returned the day before the action.

his
JEAN BABTISTE † LAPLANTE,
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me
a Justice of the Peace, this 13th
of January, 1812

WM. PRINCE.

Knox County, ss

The undersigned justices of the peace of the said county, residing in Vincennes, do certify, that from a long acquaintance with the within named Jean Babtiste Laplante, that entire confidence may be placed in any declaration he may make—that we believe no man is more justly entitled to that character.

G. WALLACE, Jr.
WM. PRINCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, dated January 4. 1812.

"We have lately been alarmed about the Indians. Several persons have been killed in the neighbourhood of St. Genevieve: it is said by the Osages and Creeks. They have retreated, I understand, to the river St. Francis, and have there 500 men embodied, (about 70 miles from this place)—An express arrived here some days since from St. Genevieve demanding all the troops we could raise, that is, of the militia; I stood a draft and was exempt—I have since joined a volunteer troop of cavalry, but do not expect we shall be called out."

The Louisville paper of the 17th of January says, "Silas M'Cullogh staid some time at Fort Wayne with the White Loon, Big Turtle and another Indian, each of whom were in the action on the morning of the 7th of November, and was informed that the Winebagoes had 30 of their tribe killed; that 7 Muscows were in the action, of which two were wounded, and to prevent their falling into our hands, one shot himself, and the other wrapping his head in his blanket, requested his party to shoot him, which was done. The old squaw left with the wounded chief, on discovering her only son was killed, died of grief.

The Indians were impressed with a belief, that the Governor dare not put the Potawatamie chief, taken prisoner, to death, as he was so great a man amongst them; that the different tribes never went to the Prophet's town after the action, but made for their respective places of residence, except the Winebagoes, and they crossed the river on the report of the Indian who rode the white horse, that we were drawn up and preparing to pursue.

Winemack, one of the Potawatamie chiefs, who always professed friendship to the whites, has been seen at Fort Wayne, with such marks, that no doubt can exist of his having taken an active part in the late engagement.

LATE BANK OF THE U. STATES.

NOT having heard the unsearchable depth of wisdom, foresight, and prejudice, which must have been displayed in argument in our house of assembly against the revival of that institution, I am really at a loss to conceive what kind of horrors or terrible phantoms must have appeared to their affrighted imaginations, which so influenced their vote upon that occasion.

At the approach of a war that must be supported solely by loans and taxation, to the amount of perhaps thirty millions annually, what evil can possibly be apprehended from a real additional capital of five millions only, thrown into circulation throughout the United States? When the general government will be so much dependent upon loans (for excise, &c. may chance to prove a precarious, and certainly a very detestable revenue) would not this institution prove a grand resort for supplies in any extreme cases of emergency?

When every oppressive and disgusting mode of taxation will at once burst upon us; when we shall be deprived of every customary market for converting our products into cash for satisfying those grievous taxes, would not the circulation of five millions, chiefly in Pennsylvania, greatly contribute to the convenience of every class of our citizens?

Admitting that a part, say one third, of this capital, did actually belong to foreigners, can we seriously believe that any evil would really result from the circulation of so much of their money amongst us? If they receive a certain interest upon their capital, we certainly enjoy benefits from the immediate use of it, fully equal, if not superior, to their profit. Besides, admitting that they were real enemies, if we could convert their property to our own advantage without defrauding them, it might be some compensation for injuries received. But why dread the use of a foreign capital in cash circulating amongst us? Take a retrospect of our past commerce, and we will find, that the generality of our commercial people, from the most respectable importer even down to the meanest pedlar, have chiefly been trading upon foreign capital. It must be acknowledged, that whenever a man either commences or carries on his trade by credit, that he must certainly be dealing upon another man's capital; and it must likewise be acknowledged that a great majority of our importers have always been greatly indebted to the merchants of England and elsewhere. Neither can it be denied, that the lower grades of retailers, &c. are proportionably indebted for the support of their business; of course thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens have been always trading and *living* upon foreign capital, and I can see no difference, whether that capital consists of British gold or British manufactures, provided it suits our convenience and contributes to our advantage.

But the most unaccountable circumstance attending the business is, that the legislature of Pennsylvania, who for a long time have been, and still appear disposed to be, mere consuming drones upon the public treasury should be so blinded to public good, as to reject a free gift of half a million of dollars for the improvement of the state, or for the payment of their own ill-earned wages, as they might choose to dispose of it. Such conduct cannot fail of exciting the astonishment and indignation of all the people, no matter what may be their party or politics.—They had it in their power to embrace an offer that appeared to have been fraught with public utility. The yeas and nays upon that vote ought to be kept in remembrance, so that our resentment and indignation may burst at the next election upon all those who have stupidly rejected such great

PUBLIC GOOD.

When the disavowal of Mr Erskine's arrangement by the British Cabinet was announced, every democratick print, from the presidents message down to the polluted columns of Duane & Lloyd, were filled with charges of British perfidy, breach of faith, &c. Now let any one read the following quotation from Mr. Gile's late speech and ask himself, whether the odious charge does not recoil on our own government with the accumulated disgrace of individual as well as official prostitution of truth and candor. Let it be remembered, at the same time, that there can be no better authority in the case than Mr. Giles.

"And what has been the result of this conviction on the part of the belligerents, of submission on our part? Great Britain immediately disavowed an arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, under the influence of instructions given under a contrary conviction produced by the measures of this body, and by a report made by a gentleman then a member of the house of representatives, and whom I now see with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adopted in consequence of that report—-This resolution declared our determination to resist the belligerent aggressions, with only two dissenting votes.—-The measures of this house, without any declaration, were calculated to produce the same conviction.—-In this state of things Mr. Erskine received his instructions, & a satisfactory arrangement with Great Britain found. We had *receded* from our own ground, *and* falsified our professions, she disavowed the arrangement,— and now perseveres in hostile inflexibility."

It ought never to be forgotten that after so many solemn asseverations of Congress, that they would not submit *to the* aggressions of the belligerents, they placed them both on the same political footing of exclusion.—-The minister of Great Britain acceded to the terms of our government, and the above arrangement was formed whereby France remained exclusively shut out.—What, in this situation, was the conduct of our government? Why,——Congress immediately repealed the law prohibiting the entry of French ships of war (the only one's that had any chance of comming here) from entering our ports, thus voluntarily submitting to French aggressions—-Well, indeed, might Mr. Giles say, "We receded from our ground, and falsified our professions." U. S. Gaz.

The members of Congress have discovered no one thing so difficult during the present session, as to convinced the people, either at home or abroad, that they were in earnest about going to war.—But at last Mr. Williams has made a speech which must convince as well as alarm the whole civilized world, Take the following as a specimen—-Should the navy of Great-Britain, or the inhabitants of Canada contemplate resistance after this, either they or Mr. Williams must be stark staring mad.

"He wished to God that he could even conceive of his passion, of his deadly hatred towards Great-Britain. If he had the command of the red artillery of heaven, he would drive that safe anchored Island from her moorings."

The ingenious Mr. DANIEL FRENCH has brought his discovery of a mode to make *bricks* out of the earth, without any other preparation than being pulverized by the machinery, to perfection. By the machine he has constructed, *twenty thousand* bricks may be made in a day, without the use of manual labor. They are moulded in the neatest manner, in cast iron moulds, are consequently all exactly of the same size, and extremely smooth and polished—and fit so closely, that the saving in mortar and lime will be very considerable. They weigh nearly as heavy again as common bricks—and experience has shewn, they burn equally as well. They are ready to be carried to the kiln as they are made, and therefore, save all the labor of making and piling, as well as the risque of wet and bad weather. This invention is one of those which will be of infinite advantage to our country—and the knowledge of it ought to be diffused as widely as possible. It particularly promises to suit the western section of the Union. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the Ohio, Indiana, Orleans and Mississippi territories it will be peculiarly useful, and being now no longer a matter of speculation, but reduced to actual practice, all doubts of its success are done away.

Nat. Intel.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of
Market and Second Street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

SHEEP SKINS,

Fit for binding Books,

Are immediately wanted, for which the highest price will be given in Cash. by

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1812

FOR SALE,

A BLACK MAN, between 30 and 40 years of age, stout made and healthy. A slave for life. For particulars apply to SUTTON & M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Pitt township.

JAMES HORNER.
February 11, 1812

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE firm of *Price & Wait* have this day dissolved partnership. Claims against said firm to be presented for payment to W. Price.

W. PRICE,
P. WAIT.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, a small bay *MARE*, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder I R, no other visible mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.
February 11, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Franklin Head Bookstore, Market between Front and Second Streets,
Have just received, a few copies of the

VISION OF DON RODERICK,

A POEM.

By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

To which is added,

AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR,

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq

(Price 62 1-2 Cents.)

Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechim, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

A two story Brick house.

ALSO a Stone house and smith shop, situate in Ferry street between Third and fourth streets, and possession given the first of April next, for terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS GORMLY.
February 6, 1812.

N. B. The above will be rented seperate for accommodation,

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale at the court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generl plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dabeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sherff.
Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, some time last fall, three Sheep, marked as follows:—one a slit in the right ear; one a slit in the left ear, and one has the tip of the right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'LEOD.
Pittsburgh (Scotch Hill)
January 27, 1812.

⁂ All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.
January 30, 1812.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*
Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TO BE LET,

On perpetual Lease,

Two Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next Enquire of *John Daragh*, or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Secon and Third-Streets, at present occupie by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable

BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A Clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science.
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdi

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A SINGLE TRIAL will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

Whereas Robert Lytle, by ihs last Will and Testament, appointed me his Executor. I do hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Robert Lytle, to come forward on the first day of March next and pay all demands against them. And to all persons who have demands against the said estate to come forward and have the same liquidated for payment.

SAMUEL HETH, Executor.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Feb. 1, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamon alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladie and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that h has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December 8, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

A NEW SONG,

Price 6 Cents.

Composed by DENNIS LOUGHEY,

ON the BATTLE lately fought on the Wabash, between the Troops unedr the Command of Governor Harrison, and the Indians under the controul of the Shawanese Prophet—To be had of the Author, opposite the Bank, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1812.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufacture

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails, BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS &Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

THE PIONEER.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for "*THE PIONEER*," will please return them to S. ENGLES and Co. Printers, Pittsburgh, as the work will be commenced without further delay.

January 14, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.